

STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
 Lean, rent, and begg'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakep.*
 Ne'er could the *strumpet*
 With all her double vigour, art and nature,
 Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid
 Subdues me quite. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
 If to preserve this vessel for my lord
 From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
 Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
 Before the holy-priest my vows were ty'd:
 So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*
 To STRUMPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.
 If we two be one, and thou play false,
 I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
 Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.
 The *string* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*
 To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to well with stateliness.
 Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*
 To our confusion. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakep.*
 Though thou *strut* and paint,
 Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Jonson.*

The false *strut*
 Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*
 We will be with you ere the crowing cock
 Salutes the lights, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.
 The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryd.*
 The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
 The belling canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*
 As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,
 The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
 Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances
 and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. f.* [*streb*, Sax. *stubble*, Danish; *steb*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]

1. A thick short flock left when the rest is cut off.
 Dametas guided the horses to ill, that the wheel coming
 over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Stedey.*
 All about, old flocks and *stubs* of trees,
 Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
 Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*
 To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
 More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*
 Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put
 out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. A log; a block.
 Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to think inur'd,
 Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*
 Frickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
 Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
 Headless the moss, and hideous to behold. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

3. A log; a block.
 You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest
 youth, our flocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a
 happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to
 that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

TO STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.
 His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help
 whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears
 off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*

STUBB. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.
 A pain he in his head-piece feels,
 Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
 And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

STUBBED. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.
 To fight the coy nymphs,
 Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
 Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Jonson.*

STUBBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short,
 thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE. *n. f.* [*ostiville*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]
 The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
 This suggested
 At some time, when his soaring insolence
 Shall reach the people, will be the fire
 To kindle their dry *stubbles*, and their blaze
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His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble*
 of his own harvest. *Dryden.*
 Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*.
 Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double.
 After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Swift.*

STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stoutborn*, referred by *Jamieson* to *stubs*, and deduced better by Mr. Lye, from *stuck*, perhaps from *stuck-born*.]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.
 The queen is obstinate,
 Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
 Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,
 We'll teach you.—
 He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would
 be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*

2. Perfitting; persevering; steady.
 All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with
stubborn attention, and more than common application. *Lace.*
 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.
 Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,
 Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.*

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
 Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mafs. *Dryd.*
 I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
 But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*
 Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
 And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm.
 Patience under torturing pain,
 Where *stubborn* foicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.
 We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but
 by a soft answer deaden their force. *Barnard.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.
 STUBBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly.

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 Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
 About a certain question in the law. *Shakep. H. VI.*
 He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any
 thing he can do. *Lake.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
 Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*
 STUBBORNNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; vicious
 stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.

Happy is your grace,
 That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
 Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakep. As you like it.*
 He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness*
 and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's rights,
 With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*
 Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be
 mated with blows. *Lake.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by
 the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it
 was designed. *Swift.*

STUBBY. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.
 The bafe is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby*
 bristles. *Grew's Museum.*

STUBNAIL. *n. f.* [*stubby* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short
 thick nail.

STUCCO. *n. f.* [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
 Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
 Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.
 I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me
 the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,
 than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decey of Pity.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
 When they look up and see their fellow-traitors
 Stuck on a fork. *Addison.*

When the polyus from forth his cave,
 Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
 His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
 That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCKLE. *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of thistles laid together
 in the field to dry. *Stewart.*

STUD. *n. f.* [*studa*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be
 taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.
 A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one
 height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornament
 tal knob or protuberance. *Handley.*

Handles were to add,
 For which he now was making *stud*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
 A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
 With coral clasps and amber *stud*. *Raleigh.*
 Crystal and myrrhine cups embos'd with gems,
 And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
 Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly
 in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A desk he had of curious work,
 With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*
 3. [Saxo, Saxon; *studs*, Icelandic, is a stallion.] A collection
 of breeding horses and mares.
 In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we fee horses
 bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with *studs* or
 shining knobs.
 Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
 Their harnesses *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*
 A silver *studded* ax, alike belov'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

STUDENT. *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a
 scholar; a bookish man.
 Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his
 book. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
 And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Perf.*
 A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur
 to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season.
 I lightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some
 student of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

STUDIED. *adj.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.
 He died
 As one that had been *studied* in his death,
 To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
 As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
 Which I do owe you. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,
 go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.
 A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so
 weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

STUDIER. *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.
 Lippus was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon
 his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments
 to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he
 had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,
 give me Christian patience.

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature
 and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths.
 Lock.

STUDIOUS. *adj.* [*studicus*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.
 A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall
 propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative
 part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.
Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful.
 The people made
 Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden.*
 There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,
 Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
 Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.
 Let my due feet never fail
 To walk the *studious* cloister's pale.
 Him for the *studious* shade
 Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

STUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature;
 2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.
 On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
 And *studiously* surveys his generous vines. *Dryden's Æn.*
 All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable
 extraction. *Atterbury.*

STUDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.

STUDY. *n. f.* [*stude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.
 Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*
 Engage the mind in study by a consideration of the divine
 pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
 Thy idea of her life shall sweetly creep
 Into his study of imagination. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
 The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study, said,
 that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
 What can happen
 To me above this wretchedness? All your studies
 Make me a curse like this. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

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Handles were to add,
 For which he now was making *stud*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
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